BY J. L. PENNINGTON,.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

MOBILE, Nov. 18.—A special despatch from Oxford, dated 18th, says that Memphis dates to the 18th report that Burnside's resignation has been accepted and Foster is to succeed him.

Gen. Sherman is reported to have been killed in an engagement with Gen. S. D. Lee.

I-u-ka was burned by the Confederates, on the 10th.

A large Union meeting was held at Little Rock on the 3d, and passed resolutions advising a return to the Union.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Seward refuses to allow recruiting in the United States for the Juarez Government, and will prosecute all offenders.

The Chicago *Times'* Washington correspondent says the restoration of the Union is almost hopeless. If restored the United States will find themselves a dependency of the French Emperor on the South-Western frontier. The Republican administration has abandoned the Monroe Doctrine, and by pursuing aggressive measures to crush the South has given them an ally in Napoleon, whose assistance will enable them to establish their independence.

New Orleans dates to the 29th October report the sailing of the fleet under Gen. Banks, consisting of three ships of war, sixteen transports and a number of schooners and tugs. The expedition crossed the bar at the South-west Pass on the 27th. Destination unknown.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17. -Two of the monitors engaged yesterday are not to be seen this morning. A report from Moultrie states that the leading monitor in the fight had her smoke stack perforated in two and her turret in three places—two above her port holes and one in her pilot house. Another had her smoke stack perforated and her turret struck twice. The report from Sumter is that four monitors took position near the Cumming's Poit buoy. Two pieces of buoys were discharged by them on the flood-tide and they passed up the channel.—It is believed they carried heavy weights suspended at a certain depth below the surface of the water, their object being to prove whether there was a practical passage for vessels of a certain draft. The bombardment of Sumter last night was about as usual. Some firing is still going on this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—The enemy commenced shelling the city at 10 o'clock.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—The enemy fired about twenty-five shots from the guns at Gregg into the city, but failed to do any material damage. No person was injured. It is reported from good observation that one gun burst at the last fire. Slow firing was kept up on Sumter all day. No casualties are reported. Present indications are that the enemy intend more extended operations.—No monitors were in action to-day. All the monitors have returned.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—A slow but steady fire was kept up on Sumter last night and this morning from the enemy's mortar batteries. Everything else is quiet. No casualties have occurred at Sumter for the past two days. Major Elliott and garrison all well.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—The firing on Sumter continues steady. Our mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island have been shelling Gregg and the Cumming's Point battery all day. No casualties at Sumter to-day. The enemy fired at long range up Cooper river to-day at a passing steamer, supposed to be with the same guns that were fired on the city.

From Southwestern Virginia.

ABINGDON, Nov. 18.—The first number of Brownlow's *Whig* ("Rebel Ventilator,") has been received, and contains no news of interest. It is filled with abuse, and says that if the Union forces are compelled to leave the country he will make it a howling wilderness. He says I glory in vending my batteries from my old fortifications, beginning with this hell born, hellbound rebellion, where the traitors forced me to leave off my work of faith, labor and love.

The Federal Court, under Judge Trigg, will convene shortly, and arbitrary arrests complained of by traitors will be tender mercies compared with the indictments before that Court, and in a lengthy article, says that slavery cannot longer exist in Tennessee.

Charles McGhee, Columbus Powell and M. Salter, of Kentucky, have been sent to that State upon a requisition of Gov. Bramlett.

Heavy firing reported in the direction of Bull's Gap on Monday.

From Bragg's Army.

ATLANTA, Nov. 18.—Advices from the front are unimportant.

A special dispatch says that a Battery planted on an eminence near the mouth of Chickamauga opened yesterday on the enemy's camps on the opposite of the Tennessee river, shelling for half an hour with great effect, dispersing the enemy in every direction. The enemy attempted to reply with two guns, but were completely driven from their position.

From Richmond

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—At auction to-day, Bonds of the 100,000,000 loan brought 114 and interest; bonds of the 15,000,000 loan 190; ditto, registered, 155; Virginia registered sixes 250 to 255; North Carolina eights 255 and interest. All bonds and stocks offered sold at high prices.

A flag-of-truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday with returned prisoners, but brought no papers. A steamer is expected daily with released surgeons.

ESCAPED TO THE ENEMY.—On Sunday night last, a boat belonging to the Confederate steamer Sampson, containing Lt. Buckington, Master's Mate, and four men, went down the river on picket duty, and has not since been heard from. It is supposed that the crew overpowered the officer and escaped to the enemy.—*Sav. News*

At a public sale in Bibb county, Ala., a few days since, yokes of oxen brought from $890 to near $500; milch cows from $50 to $175, and dry cattle in like proportion; all on three year's credit with interest from date.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1863. NO. 8.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

One day the Richmond papers tell us all is quiet on the Rapidan, that Meade will not advance and that no general engagement need be looked for, and the next we hear from the same oracles that "a general engagement is imminent," and that preparations are making for the event. The weather is all that could be desired for army operations, and surely if Meade wants to fight he will not be long making up his mind to do it. The *Whig* of Tuesday says:

Unusual excitement was created yesterday, by a rumor, which afterwards proved to be premature, that Meade had crossed the Rapidan at Summerville, Morton and Raccoon Fords. The report was brought by the accommodation train from Gordonsville. It spread with electric speed, and several soon averred they had seen a man who had actually seen a despatch confirming it.

Information received last night, however, states that the enemy threw a brigade of cavalry across the Rapidan, at Sommerville, Sunday afternoon, but were driven back with the loss of several killed, wounded and taken prisoners. It is also stated that we lost five or six killed and wounded. This demonstration was probably intended as a reconnoisance, and was the occasion of the heavy firing heard Sunday.

A semi-official despatch, received here Sunday night, clearly indicates the necessity of preparation for, if not the expectation of, an immediate engagement.

The *Dispatch* of the same date says:

Yesterday morning a report was received by the Central cars that Meade's army had crossed the Rapidan river at Morton's, Sommerville, and Raccoon Fords in large force. This report subsequently proved untrue. By the train yesterday evening we get the following facts of the affair, which gave rise, doubtless, to the report mentioned:

On Sunday morning about daylight the enemy appeared in large force at Morton's Ford and commenced crossing. They crossed a considerable body of men and then stopped. As they apparently intended to send over no more just then, our forces attacked those already across, and after a short fight drove them back to the other side. The affair was a short and almost bloodless one, our loss being reported at one killed and three wounded. It was of such short duration that the troops engaged in it were back in their old camp by 4 o'clock P. M., preparing supper.

At the same time that the demonstration was made at Morton's Ford the enemy appeared at Raccoon Ford and planted a battery. A brisk fire was opened, which was replied to by the Confederates, and in a short time the fire from the other side of the river ceased.

Five or six prisoners, captured in the skirmish at Morton's Ford, were brought down on the Central train last night. They speak of Meade's army having been much strengthened, and say that he has a "big lot" of men with him.

Up to 11 o'clock yesterday there had been no renewal of the attempt to cross by the Yankees and no further fighting.

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.—The Wilmington *Journal* says:

We have heard an indistinct rumor that there was some probability of the return of Clingman's Brigade to North Carolina, perhaps to this point. We do not know whether the rumor is entitled to any weight, but we have no doubt but that such a movement would be heartily welcomed by the brigade, and that they would be heartily welcomed by the people here.

The brigade has seen some pretty rough service at out Charleston, and has stood up manfully to its work, and will no doubt continue to do so. Still, we feel assured that its members long to get back to the old State, and that no service could be more grateful than that which they might be enabled to do in defence of her principal town and only remaining seaport, if attacked.

It is to be hoped that at the first convenient and fitting season the general wish of the brigade may be gratified, so far as their return to this point is concerned. As to an attack upon this point, we say candidly that we do not care how long that is postponed, and should not be very sorry if it never came.

SUBSTITUTES IN THE ARMY.—It is said that the books in the War Department show that over 75,000 substitutes have been put in the army since the war began. The Selma (Ala.) *Reporter* says that, as a general thing, substitutes make unreliable soldiers, and that two-thirds of the deserters are among that class. The complaint against them seems to be universal; they seem to have become objects of loathing to the whole army. Gov. Brown, in his message, recommends that the Legislature pass a joint resolution requesting Congress to repeal the "substitute clause" in the Conscript act. The same sentiment prevails extensively in other States, and the Selma *Reporter* says that several members elect to the next Congress from Alabama have pledged their support to any measure looking to the repeal of the odious clause in the law. Congress may extend the maximum age of persons liable to service, mainly for the purpose of making the substitutes liable for themselves, and thus including those for whom they are substitutes. Most of the substitutes, we imagine, are between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, and it is probable that the latter age will be the maximum.

CONFEDERATE PRISONERS WHO DIED AT CAMP DOUGLAS.—Eighty-two Confederate prisoners died at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, in the month of Oct. Among them we note John Anderson, 64th North Carolina; Samuel Barnes, 64th Virginia; John Davis, 64th Virginia; John J. Gray, 62d North Carolina; Aaron Hobb, 64th Virginia; B. F. Hill, 62d North Carolina; A. C. Hall, 64th Virginia; R. F Miller, 62d North Carolina; Enoch McClure, 64th Virginia; Huston Morness, 64th Virginia; A. J. Prusneli, 62d North Carolina; Avery Reeves, 62d North Carolina; James L. Shelton, 62 North Carolina; Jacob Sellers, 62d North Carolina; Jackson A. Tague, 62d North Carolina; Emery Tipton, 64th Virginia; Jefferson Waddle, 9th Virginia; Granville Watts, 64th Virginia; Marion Wilson, 64th Virginia.

Three-fourths of all the deaths were from inflammation of the lungs.

As far as we have been able to hear, remarks the Knoxville *Register*, from upper East Tennessee, the Yankees have fallen back beyond Greenville, and our forces are moving in that direction. From what we hear of the movements of our forces below Knoxville, and what we know of their movements on this side, we shall not be surprised at any moment to hear that the Federals have been *persuaded* to abandon all Upper East Tennessee to winter on the north side of Cumberland Mountain.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* learns from several of our scouts who have recently returned from an expedition to Paducah, that the enemy has forces at Paducah, Columbus and Union City. A party of southern guerilla's recently routed the guard at Ogdensville, and captured a quantity of valuable stores.

The following telegrams were received too late for our Western mail on Tuesday night:

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 17.—Since the attempt of Yankees to cross the Rapidan Sunday nothing has occurred deserving special mention. Infantry and artillery, not cavalry, were engaged in the demonstration at Morton and Raccoon Fords. After portions of the Federal infantry crossed under cover of their batteries and sharpshooters, Rodes' Division advanced upon the enemy and drove them back across the river in short order, killing and wounding about 30.

The only rumor by the train to-night is that the Yankees are moving down the Rapidan.

The prospect of a battle is apparently receding, neither commander showing any determined purpose to cross the stream which divides the two armies. One or other must advance or both go into winter quarters ere long.

B. Gratz Brown, radical, has been elected United States Senator in Missouri.

Everything is quiet on the Peninsula.

Several thousand Yankee prisoners have been sent from this city to Danville.

The marines captured at Fort Sumter arrived last night at the Libby Prison.

From Southwestern Virginia.

ABINGDON, Nov. 17.—Perfect dearth of news to-day.—Weather still cloudy and raining. Roads almost impassible.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Nov. 18.

APPLES—Green	$15 00
" Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$2 40
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$10
BUTTER	$3 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$45
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$10
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Family	$70
Superfine	$60
Fine	$40
FODDER—Per hundred	$8
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$5
LARD	$2 25
MOLASSES	$12 75
MEAL	$9
NAILS—Scarce	$1 50
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$100 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$4@5
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$10
" White Table	$7
RAGS	10@12c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$3 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 00
WHEAT	$12

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE AND ALL NECESsary out-houses, with a good garden, for which I will pay BANK MONEY, in bills of the denomination of 10's, 20's or 50's. Address me at the Progress Office.
Nov 17-3t K.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.
GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf F. J. GARDNER.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BASON, DENTIST, RESPECTFULLY MAKES known that he is now in his office over Mr. Pescud's.
N. B.—Those wishing to consult or who expect his professional services, should let it be known at once.

"Now, is the watchword of the wise;
Now, is inscribed upon the banner of the prudent."
Nov 13-1w

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.
Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 15-tf

Office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of N. C.,

Nov. 3, A. D., 1863, A. L., 5863.

IT BEING DEEMED IMPORTANT, ALL PERSONS having claims against the Grand Lodge of any character are required to present them for payment to the Grand Treasurer on Tuesday, the 2d day of the next Grand Communication.
E. F. WATSON.
Nov 5-oawtd Grand Master.

FOUND.

A LADY'S BLACK VEIL WAS PICKED UP ON the street yesterday evening and left at the Progress office. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement.
Nov. 12-tf

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, having determined to push forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the capital stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and Iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock has therefore every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares $100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Nov 10-9t President.
Standard, State Journal and Fayetteville Observer copy six times.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT GRAHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1863, at Public Auction:
11 bbls. Hole's Whiskey and Brandy;
30 sacks Salt;
1 hhd. Eng. Island Molasses;
2½ bbls. Glue;
2 Buggies;
1 Wagon;
1 Cart;
1 Horse;
1 Plane;
1 Cooking Stove, complete;
The Crockery and Glassware and other Household Furniture belonging to the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, dec'd.
Terms, 6 months' credit or cash.
THOS. J. MITCHELL,
Nov 10-td Adm'r.

HARDWARE, &c., FOR SALE AT HIGH POINT.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, IN GOOD quantities, the following articles in the Hardware line viz: Hand Saws, Mill Saws, Cross-cut Saws, Wood Saws, Iron Back Saws, Scroll Saws, Chisels, Augers, Bitts, Gimblets, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Hammers, Planes, Plane Irons, Wrought and Butt Hinges, Door Locks, Butcher Knives, Chopping Knives, Razors, Casters, Window Springs, Shoe Awls, Shoe Punches, Grind Stone Cranks, Wolfle Irons, Shot Pouches and Belts, Powder Flasks and Horns, Hay Forks, with various other articles in this line, in small quantities. He has also on hand 400 yards Wool Jeans, 3 dozen Soft Fur Hats, with various other articles out of the Hardware line, all of which he will sell at prices to suit the times.
GEORGE F. FISHER,
Nov 17-6t* Hight Point, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON Thursday, 26th November, 1863, near Brinkleyville, N. C., two Houses and Lots; a lot of Household Furniture; one Piano; a Buggy and Harness, &c.—Terms cash. [Nov 17-3t*] J. H. PAGE.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A FINE 7-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD, METAL FRAME, soft sweet toned PIANO, can be had by early application, on favorable terms.
Nov 17-tf L. BRANSON.

COTTON FOR SALE.

SIXTY-THREE BALES COTTON IN GEORGIA, well stored in tin roof warehouse, and in the safest part of the State. Apply early to me at Kittrell's Depot. [Nov 13-10t] C. B. RIDDICK.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT STORE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Town of Henderson, N. C.; also two residences.—The dwellings are very comfortable and out-houses good.
Nov 13-10t C. B. R., Kittrell's Depot.

NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address,
J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax, Va.:
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person, N. C.

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL IN CHARLOTTE, ON MONDAY, 23d instant, 60 Shares of Stock in the N. C. R. R. Co.
S. A. HARRIS,
Nov 12-1w Auctioneer.

LAND SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the case of "William G. Hill and others *ex parte*" made at Fall Term, A. D., 1863, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity of said county, will proceed to sell the land in the pleadings mentioned and described on the 23d day of November, A. D., 1863. The first tract contains about 200 acres, is located about two miles from the city of Raleigh, and is bounded on the East by the Lunatic Asylum, on the South by William Grimes', and on the West by S. H. Young's. The other tract adjoins the land of S. H. Young and Dr. F. J. Haywood, and lying between Dry Branch and Bushy Branch, and contains about 250 acres. There is a large two story dwelling with all necessary out-houses on the first named tract, known as the Spring Hill or Hunter place.

The sale will take place at the Court House in the city of Raleigh at 12 M. Terms made known on day of sale.
Nov 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE A 10 HORSE STEAM ENGINE, AN EXcellent one, for sale. Boiler has one 8 inch return flue, very little worn. In complete order. Address at Boon Hill, N. C.
A. M. ROCWEL.
Nov 9-eod3t

SALE OF MACHINERY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, AT AUCTION, four Iron Lathes, two Drill Presses, Slabbing Machine, Boring Lathes, two Polishing Machines, all our stock of material necessary in the Manufacture of Arms, consisting of Cast Steel, Iron, Copper, Brass, Block Zinc, Borax, Emory, No. 8 Copper Stills and Fixtures, Files, Stoves and Pipes, Linseed, Sperm and Machine Oil, Stock of Tools and Forging Die's necessary in the manufacture of Arms; large lot Belting, &c.

Parties may treat for any of the articles previous to day of sale.
PERRY & WITTY,
Nov 7-td High Point, N. C.

GOLDSBORO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with all necessary out houses and Stable next to my former residence and opposite Mr. R. Washington, on railroad street. This is by far the most desirable location in Goldsboro. The House contains fourteen rooms and the kitchen four. The garden is a choice, rich piece of land.

Also, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of Pine Land, three miles from Town, lying on the W. & W. Road. A rare chance to those who wish to invest.
Nov 7-2w M. D. CRATON.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.
THOS. D. HOGG,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.
Standard copy till forbid.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.
THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house door in the town of Louisburg, N. C., one likely NEGRO BOY. He is the best hostler and driver in the State to his age, also a good house servant, and would make a splendid waiter in a hotel—healthy and strong, with good qualities, and would make a good farm hand. Also, at the same time and place, one fine ROCKAWAY, and DOUBLE HARNESS, all in good order.
H. HARRIS,
Nov 13-tds Louisburg, N. C.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.
CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TEN LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$3 00	One Week	$ 9 50
Two days	5 00	Two weeks	19 00
Three days	6 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	8 00	One month	36 00
Five days	9 00	Three months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted every other day, or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Edenton, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen.. (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert F Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill. Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W H Wingate is President of Wake Forest College (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 69th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.
WM. A. SMITH.
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-oawtlstW.D Grand Secretary.

WANTED,

TO RENT IN RALEIGH, A SMALL HOUSE, OR two or three Rooms. Apply at this office.
Nov. 6-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid.
Aug 21-tf EDWARD WARREN, M. D. Raleigh, N. C.

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

A SUBSTITUTE, EXEMPT FROM STATE AND Confederate service, may be had if early application be made. Cavalry preferred. Address "P" at Progress Office.
Nov 11-tf

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to
W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
June 25-6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything intrusted to care.
FRANK J. WILSON,
Mar 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress.
July 31-tf

WANTED,

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to
W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1863.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Rags Advanced.—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

Who are we fighting and what are we fighting for? We set out to fight for the freedom of the Southern States, but do all the Southern States want the freedom that we would give them? We fear not. We were told when the work of secession and ruin commenced, that all the slave States, save little Delaware, which it was not desirable to have in our family, would join heartily in the movement, and that a united South, by presenting a bold front to the enemy, would secure her independence without fighting. Such was the song that was rung in our ears from day to day, and the nervous and sanguine were surprised when the Yankees showed fight. We never thought that the country could be broken up without fighting, but we did hope that a united South would make the contest a short one, for we felt that if all the slave States acted in concert and presented a bold and defiant front that the people of the North would see the hopelessness of an attempt to subjugate us, and let us go in peace. We hoped that such would be the case, and yet we were confident that some of the border States were opposed to secession, opposed to the war, and that they would resist any effort to break up the government. Hence we plead for peace and warred against a disruption of the government as long as it was possible for us to do so.

But the war has raged for three years and has assumed gigantic proportions never dreamed of by the precipitators so anxious to bring it on, and it is time for us to enquire, who are we fighting, and what are we fighting for. We want to be free, of course, but who is to enjoy the freedom with us? Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and other States have poured out their blood like water for independence; to free themselves from a hated oppression, and not to subjugate a people who don't want to live with us. We learn that one of the gentlemen just elected to Congress from this State, took the position in the canvass that we must fight until we redeem Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri and compel the North to surrender to us half of the public property that belonged to the United States when we seceded. Now let us examine this matter. Have we any more right to attempt the subjugation of Kentucky and Missouri than Lincoln has to attempt the subjugation of North Carolina? We don't want to live under Lincoln and are fighting to free ourselves from him, and yet there are those among us who want to compel the people of the States named, against their will, to live with us. But, says our dreaming friend—"they are slave States, they belong to us and we must have them." Humbug! Neither Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri are with us or ever have been, and no sane man supposes they ever will be. There are some few good southern men in those States, a portion of whom are now heroically exposing themselves on the battle-field for our deliverance, but the masses are against us. We have had a regiment or two from Maryland, a few thousand troops from Kentucky and a brave little band from Missouri, but the Federal army has more than ten to our one, and we are so thoroughly satisfied that the sympathies of the masses of those people are with the North, and against us, that we do not desire their association in the event of success. It may be said and will be said by some who are moved alone by prejudice and passion, that these States are now under Lincoln's rule, and that all will be well as soon as they are liberated. This won't do, for they could have fought on our side as easily as against us, had they been so disposed. But how is it? While we only have a few regiments from Kentucky and Missouri, in our army, they had contributed to the Yankee army, up to the 1st of January, 1863, 81,855 men! These two States with Western Virginia and Maryland have sent to the field to fight against us, not less than 150,000 men, and yet the last man is to be conscripted from the few States of the South that are loyal, to fight *for their deliverance!* God forbid. If these States had wanted to have gone with us these men would have been put in our army.

We invite the attention of those who want the war to last until we "deliver" Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland from the "bondage" of the Yankees, to the following figures, compiled for, and published in a Northern paper, and we doubt not entirely correct:

"Sixteen free States and two slave States have sent to the field 1,276,246 volunteers; of these 1,068,769 were three years' men. Pennsylvania has supplied 200,336 volunteers, of which 20,979 were three months', 15,100 nine months' and 164,257 three years' men. New York has furnished 222,836 volunteers, of which 30,131 were two years', and 15,922 three months' men. Illinois has sent out 135,440 volunteers; Massachusettss 71,036; Kentucky has contributed 43,968 men, and Missouri 37,947. New Jersey comes in for a total of 30,214, of which 17,395 were three years' men, 10,714 nine months' and 3,105 three months' men. The above statement has been compiled from official sources, and may be relied on as being correct, up to January 1, 1863.

Here it will be seen that two of the States that our best blood is being shed to "deliver" had furnished an aggregate of 81,855 men to fight against us, up to the 1st January, and no doubt enough since to swell it to at least *one hundred thousand*. And the *representatives* of these men will come to Richmond this winter and vote to conscript and tax us.

We are as anxious for the independence of the South as any one but we are opposed to the the subjugation of States, provided we had it in our power to do it, that have no sympathy with us.

Terms of Peace.

There are men of sense left in the North. Like men of reason here, many of them see that the war can never be ended by fighting and are casting about for some other mode. They can never subjugate us and we have no expectation or desire to destroy them. We only ask to be let alone, and when they will do that we can have peace. We rejoice to see the public men and presses of the North discussing the subject of peace, for the discussion must precede any action on the great question, and the sooner people begin to talk of peace the sooner will steps be taken to procure a peace. We want to be free from the North but we do not want to take any State or people with us whose affections and sympathies are against us, and hence we are willing that the whole trouble should be settled upon the following plan, suggested by the New York *News*, of the 10th:

There has not been a moment from the commencement of the war troubles, that we could not lay our hand upon the Southern pulse and tell its temper. Without now referring to the intervening stages, we will speak only of its present condition; thus speaking, we do not hesitate to assert our entire conviction that the Southern Confederacy would agree that the question of union or separation would be left to the unbiased vote of the fifteen Southern States respectively; and that in order to insure this unbiased expression of opinion, such mode of ascertaining it should be adopted as a disinterested arbiter, mutually chosen, should indicate.

We commend this matter to the conscientious consideration, not only of Christians, but of all men who really have, or profess to have, any regard for the true principles of republican liberty, and who wish to avoid that fate, which, otherwise, would seem to be inevitable, a settled despotism, the dark shadows of which already darkens the land in all its length and breadth.

PRISONERS AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—A letter has just been received by Dr. G. W. Blacknall, Kittrell's Springs, from his brother, Maj. C. C. Blacknall, who is a prisoner on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. Maj. Blacknall wishes the friends of Cols. Cantwell, Wharton Green, Hargrove and Boyd, and Capts. Davis and Turner, to be informed that they are all well and doing well, together with all other North Carolina officers. They frequently write home, but seldom receive replies. Maj. Crudup he fears is dead. Maj. B says, all are well fed and well cared for. Dr. Blacknall request us to say that he has a few U. S. postage stamps, and that he will willingly supply the friends and relations of prisoners, who may wish to write.

The "whipping clause" in the act against gamblers recently passed by the Virginia Legislature is said to have had a very happy effect, and the Richmond *Whig* recommends a similar enactment against harlots.—*Exchange Paper.*

All very well, but who is to "spot" the "fallen angels?" Who will there be found to "throw the first stone?" It would require greater complications of officers and officials to divide the sheep from the goats than is demanded for the collection of tithes. The whipping of the gamblers will do very well but we hardly think that the law could be fairly administered as to the other class, and then Cabinet Ministers and other friends of the "unfortunate" creatures would object.

HIGH PRICES.—At the auction sale by Messrs. Creech & Litchford, held on Monday last, the following prices were obtained:

1 negro man, 49 years old, $4,000; 1 negro man, over 6', a miller, $3,000; 1 girl, bright mulatto, $3,400; 1 girl, dark mulatto, $4,950; 1 boy, about 16, $4,200; 1 girl, about 21, $4,025; 1 boy, about 18, $5,000; 1 boy, about 16, $4,050; 1 boy, about 15, $4,000; 1 woman and child, 3 years old, $4,800; 1 girl, about 10, $2,460; Scotch whisky brought from $178 to $182 per case of one dozen bottles; French brandy $201 per case of one dozen bottles; English mustard from $15 to $16:75 per pound; Windsor soap $14:40 per dozen cakes; buck horn handle knives and forks $21 to $24:50 per set of 12 pieces.

There was an explosion at the Egypt Coal Mines in Chatham county, on Tuesday of last week, killing six persons and doing serious damage to the works. This mine supplied all the foundries in the State with coal, and it is said it will be some months before they can operate again. Meantime the foundries will have to be supplied from some other quarter.

A Refugee who advertises in this paper for a residence in Raleigh, requests us to say he will pay rent in 10's 20's or 50's, bank bills. Wants to get a good place, with garden and outhouses, and possession on or about the 1st of December. Any one having such a house to rent will please make it known at the *Progress* office.

We learn that a lot of corn was sold at public sale, in Johnston county, on Tuesday of this week, for $50 to $51.25 a barrel. This, with green pork at $1.00 to $1.50 a pound is rather depressing.

Brigadier-General Posey, of Miss., died at Charlottesville, Va., on Sunday, from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Gettysburg.

FROM SUFFOLK.—The Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday says:

The only information which we have from below is, that since Col. Taliaferro's visit to Suffolk and the capture of seven Yankee pillagers, the citizens have suffered many indignities at the hands of the invaders. All the roads leading into the town have been blockaded, a gunboat has been brought up to the wharf, and threats are made that in case of another attack on the part of the Confederates, the town will be burned. Citizens are not now allowed to pass in or out of the town.

It is a memorable fact, that notwithstanding the long continued efforts of the Vandals to break the spirit and subdue the people of Suffolk, only two citizens of the town have ever taken the hated oath of allegiance, and neither of them were men of any character or standing. Charles A. Kelley, formerly the Editor of a political paper at Murfreesborough, N. C., and at the commencement of the war, the Printer of the *Christian Sun*, sometime since deserted from the 13th Va. Cavalry, and failed to return a suit of clothes borrowed from a soldier in Isle of Wight, went into Suffolk, took the oath, and with his Yankee wife, went off North, not however, until they had sold and pocketed the money for many necessary articles for housekeeping, which had been kindly loaned them by the wife of one of the clergymen of Suffolk, who had been forced away from his home. Kelly, however, could hardly be called a citizen of Suffolk, having lived there only a short time before entering the army. His conduct has not disappointed those who knew him best.

FROM LEE'S ARMY.

CAMP 27th REGIMENT N. C. T.,
NEAR ORANGE C. H. Nov 12th, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Just as I told you in my last, so it has turned out. We have fallen back to the Richmond side of the Rapidan, and we are now to all appearances, as far as we will go for the present. *Squire* Meade will have rather a lively time if he attempts to cross the river at this point. Both Hill's and Ewell's corps now occupy their old camping ground, and you know any cock will fight a pretty good fight when in his own farm yard. We are as busy as ever fixing up our quarters again for cold weather—chimneys, bricks and piles of leaves are the order of the day, and "can't I borrow your axe awhile" is heard almost every minute. If you or some of the home-folks will come up to see us, bringing your *rations* of course, we will be glad to see you and make you as comfortable as we are ourselves as long as you will stay. A sight of some one from home every now and then, to talk over all the home news and little local items, helps very much indeed. The papers from home do a good deal of good, but they are too general in their news items, we want to know all the little particulars, even to how many "possums the boys have caught this fall, and how many pigs the white sow has," &c., &c. In fact we want to know all the little things that are going on at home, just as much as you home-folks want to know how and what we are doing. The last march we had, although a very hard one, did us more good than harm in point of health. Some who started so weak that they could scarcely walk got better all the time and are now nearly if not quite well. *Home* ahead of a soldier and lots of Yankees behind him, and no exchange of prisoners going on, certainly increases his powers of locomotion to a very great extent. Of course there was some straggling in so large an army, but it was comparatively, very little. None of our men as far as I have heard were taken prisoners, except a few negroes, who overslept themselves. The Yankees took some ten or a dozen of them back as far as Brandy Station, and being unable to *persuade* them to go with them turned them loose and they caught up again. The chief inducement they used to tole them off was the promise of fifteen dollars a month and plenty of whisky. The negroes told them they made from $25 to $30 per month in camp, and did not like to come down to fifteen.

There is no news of importance from the front; things seem about to relapse into their usual quiet way again, but there is no telling during this spell of fine weather, how soon we may be put in motion.

The boys are generally well—sick call is more a military form than actual necessity.

Tell the folks at home that a lot of cotton or wool socks would fit this Regiment exactly, just now, better than any thing else. Yours truly, HAL.

From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

When Puritan John Adams and his Federal Congress, on the 9th day of July, 1798, passed an act, making it penal, by fine and imprisonment, "to write, print, utter, or publish any false, scandalous or malicious writings against the Government or President," the indignation of the American people was boundless. The next general election swept from power to use who bore a part in the obnoxious measure; who had arrogated to themselves the business of keeping the public conscience; who had ordained themselves to be both the judge and the executioner of the public will, and whose encroachments upon the rights of civil liberty might end, if allowed to proceed, short only of despotism. The doom of the Federal party was sealed. Despite the great ability of its leaders, it shrivelled as a wisp of paper. It died utterly; not even its grander, nobler, purer principles of Government being able to rescue it from a violation of the first principle of good government, the freedom of the press. The laws against treason under Tiberus, against heresy under the inquisition, against irreverence under Catherine II, were considered to have been not more offensive to freedom of thought and conscience than this attempt to dam up the Nile of public expression with the bulrushes of Congressional restriction. From that day to the advent of Abraham Lincoln, the effort was never revived; for after the lesson of that hour, who but an avowed tyrant, would exhibit so much truculent fear and wilful error as to proclaim to the world, by an attempted coercion of a newspaper, that he feared the power of its truth? From that day to this, the press has been recognized as the foundation of all freedom. It is the inspiration, as well as the resource, of true liberty. It is at once the shield and sunshine of popular thought; flinging off the poisoned arrows of despotism, and making free and elastic with genial warmth, the social and political currents of the community. It is the foundation stone and bell-tower—the very buttress and flag-staff of a free fabric.

The source of the early and stubborn bias in favor of a free press, which has marked the career of freemen the wide world over, arises in one universal instinct for free utterance. Of this the press is the sole permanent symbol, binding up as sheaves of wheat the product of the people's brain and heart. The fast friend of free government is a free press; the fast foe of the one-man power is a free press. It first asserted itself in the Netherlands; but to England are we most indebted for its firm base in law and public sentiment. Let us note its history.

Lord Campbell, in his "Lives of the Chief Justices," attempts to defend the decisions of Lord Mansfield in the case of Woodfall. But throughout that memorable struggle in the British Parliament, during the session of 1770, the greatest minds of the nation were against him. The representatives of the people, faithful to their trust, defiant of the Ministry, patriotic, humane and enlightened, took up the staff in their own cause. They boldly questioned Lord Mansfield, and denounced his ruling. Especially the Earl of Chatham, the "great commoner," never shone more luminously than when he assailed the Chief Justice for his directions to the juries by which the right to try the crime of libel was taken from them. Mansfield made no other defence than leaving a copy of the judgment in the Court of King's Bench, in the case of the publisher Woodfall, with the Clerk of the House of Lords. Lord Camden denied that the decision was law. The latter, in great distress and confusion, declined to "answer interrogatories." This great violation of the Constitution was not allowed to pass without remonstrance from the House of Commons, and Mr. Burke showed, in a masterly speech, that if the criminality of a libel were properly excluded from a jury, then should the malice in cases of murders and the felonious intent in the charges of stealing, be equally removed from their jurisdiction, and be confided to the Judge.

But while the Bench was subservient, the bar found an able defender of the printers in the celebrated Lord Erkskine. Unawed by power, in an elaborate defence of the rights of juries, he made it plain that under Lord Mansfield's instructions, in the case of the Dean of St. Arapha, the defendant had had in fact no trial, having been found guilty without any investigation of his guilt, and without any power left in the jury to take cognizance of his innocence.

In the trial of Stockdale, in 1788, for publishing a defence of Warren Hastings, written by the Rev. Mr. Logan, Mr. Erskine made a like defense, unequalled in eloqhence and unsurpassed in logic. He contended that the defendant was not to be judged by isolated passages, selected and put together in the information, but by the entire context of the publication. The verdict of not guilty was returned, and thus was established the doctrine that full and fair discussion was lawful, that a man was not to be punished for a few unguarded expressions, but was entitled to a fair construction of his general purpose and intent in writing, of which the jury was to decide.

Here the judges were fairly driven from the ground that assumed that the appointees and defendants of executive power were alone to decide a question involving the interests and safety of every individual in the commonwealth. In summing up the results of this contest, we would not have it understood that we condemn the law or its justice. It is only its interpreters we condemn. The law was as plain then as now, and the series of decisions were as plainly violations of it as of the common sense upon which the law is founded. We had just as well condemn a stream, gushing from a pure fountain in the rock, that it has been stained and polluted by the channels through which it flowed. The one and the other only need to be strained through sources kindred to those from which they sprung to be as undefiled as ever.

This victory of the people, thus finally and somewhat ungracefully recognized by the judiciary, only required the action of the legislative branch of the Government to give it fullness and effect; and, strange to say, upon the opinions of the judges being asked, upon Mr. Fox's "libel bill," they reiterated the decision, already condemned, that the criminality or innocence of letters or papers published, was matter of law and not of fact.

In 1792 the libel bill declaratory of the law was passed "to regulate the practice of the courts in the trial of libels, and make it more in conformity with the Constitution," and thus the highest branch of the English Government condemned and repudiated a rule by which the freedom of the press was made subject, indirectly, to the censorship of the executive branch of the Government.

The press was not yet by any means enfranchised, but the prevalent spirit of liberty had opened free discussion to the public, and the consequence was an elevation in the tone of the press. Error found its proper combatant in that wide area where truth was allowed to meet it. The most intricate questions of State policy—the profoundest subjects of morals—were discussed in abler publications and by abler writers, than when pamphlets were issued in secret at the peril of the publisher. The diffusion of information tended directly to elevate all classes, and reacted upon the writers of the day. With the spread of intelligence and that activity of mind consequent upon the recent struggle, and still upon that great revolution which was already beginning to send its flow all over Europe, there arose a demand for information upon every subject upon which individuals were interested. The rights of man, the reciprocal duties of the Government and the citizen, were discussed in that plain and homely style which has contributed more than anything else to make the press what it now is in England—the fourth estate—that power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. During this period such newspapers as the London *Herald* and the famous "Thunderer," the London *Times*, were established. Their influence, not only upon the English Government, but upon civization all over the globe, is incalculable. While it is useless to deny that the press has done some evils since that time, yet when the balance is fairly struck by an impartial and enlightened mind, the good will be found to predominate beyond all comparison, and many most disposed to censure, owe more to its forbearance than their deserts. The struggle was by no means ended, but the Government was, henceforth forced into appealing to the decision of the people. The courts were no longer willing nor able to lend their authority to sustain, alone, a despotic rule, and still less could a commander of an army assume that censorship which had been so positively and conclusively condemned.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

Of the 6th Reg't N. C. Troops in the Battle of Rappahannock Railroad Bridge, Nov. 7th, 1863.

Co. A—Killed—Serg't John W. Williams.—Wounded—Private S L Straller. Missing—Capt J C Turner, Lients Price and Cox, Serg't J R Dickson, Corpls J C Wiley and E Smith, Privates Jas M Bowman, J T Brown, J S Brown, I W Burgess, J R Burgess, L M Coltrane, W R Croker, Z C Croker, J Cutting, Jno Goble, S Hedgecock, W A Leonard, Geo Lence, Jno Morun, T L Morrison, Jno Knott, Wm O'Donell, L R Rich, Jno P Stout and I W Turner.

Co. B—Killed—none. Wounded—Private Acadmus Mangum. Missing—Capt W K Parrish, Lieut S L Cooley, Serg't Thos Wilson, Corpl Willie Meadows, Privates H C Bachelor, A S Carington, Jno Carington, Jno Cates, Willie Cates, Dewit Davis, Jno Davis, Bushrod Duke, Nash Duke, L Franklin, H S Jackson, Jno James, P Latta, Wm Latta, A E Laws, G Laws, G T Laws, W Laws, Jno Mangum, Willie Mangum, A Parker, D Parrish, N Parrish, J A Rayfield, W K Roberts, Wm Stamy, Dewit Tilley, James Vanbeck, Wm E Veazey, W P Wagner, W S Watson and Alex Wilkerson.

Co. C—Killed—none. Wounded—Lieut W S Clinton. Missing—Capt W G Guess, Lt W J Christian, Sergts A J Carroll, W Y Phipps, Corpls E W Pickett, J W Carlton, Hiram Vickers, J W McKerall, Privates W H Adams, V C Glenn, Jas W Holloway, W H Herndon, M C Herndon, Jno Huskey, W J Laycock, Levi Markham, J C Murray, Wm May, Jas H May, Jas Carroll, Jas T Hall and J W Turner.

Co. D—Killed—none. Wounded—Sergt D H Fritts and Private G Berry. Missing—Lt L Warlick, Sergts C C Cook, A W Houk and J S Curtis, Corpl T S Seabolt, Privates M Baker, J D Berry, J Q Brittain, J L Brittain, H C Branch, D Cook, R Coon, A G Curtis, G Duckworth, J B Davis, J Hildebrand, Ed Ferrill, W G Houk, R Keller, C Kale, G Lewis, J McCarthy, A Murphy, P A Morgan, M Moses, J McNeely, J A McGalliard, M Pangle, T Powell, W Powell, W Poteet, H Speagle, W Team and A J Warlick.

Co. E—Killed—none. Wounded—none. Missing—Lt W G Turner, Sergt T Wright, Corpls G W Bates and W J Loving, Privates Jno Chapman, H Chapman, John Johnson, H Lewis, J A Lewis, R McGee, J S McGee, W H Ollis, D W Parker, Jas Roberson, J H Rathbone, McC Slegle, D Tolley, T Vance, W M Whistenbunt and Benj Willis.

Co. F—Killed—none. Wounded—Private H Herring. Missing—Capt B F White, Lts H C Dixon and G N Albright, Sergts A Tate, J Hamilton and John Trolinger, Corpls W M Kirkpatrick, J W Bason and J H Thompson, Privates G W Anthony, N Bivens, J T Bradshaw, C Carswell, Jasper Carswell, A D Carswell, Thos Cook, G F Dixon, R Durham, B F Fitch, Thos Faucett, Thos Gibson, Jno Hodge, A Holt, Jno A Moore, L Nicks, Ed Pace, Wm Penner, Thos Ray, J L Ray, C Shaw, Jno Sykes, Wm Sykes, J Whitley, W Wright, and W G Johnson wounded.

Co. G—Killed—Private J C Graham. Wounded—Corpls C F Atwell and S M Yost; Private John Howard. Missing—Capt B R Smith, Lieuts L H Rothrock and A H Miller; Sergts H C Owens, R A Miller and J F Heilig; Corpl J C Bringle; Privates B Allen, J C Barnhart, J A Bostian, J N Baker, N Canipe, M Canipe, W Cauble, H B G Earnhart, Jas Hudson, H C Johnson, E Miller, E H Miller, J S Overcash, J W Overcash, J F Owens, E J Pogue, J M Richy, Jno Shepherd, J L Simpson, T R Smart, C W Swisher, J C D Starrett, M. Trexlar and E Upright.

Co. H—Killed—Private N Reagans. Wounded—Private W R Williams. Missing—Capt J A Lee; Lieut S P Hill; Sergts A P Rudd, W L Bouldin, and N W Hester; Corpls W W Murray, C H Ryall and H Malone; Privates J R Aldridge, A J Brinsfield, J E Covington, Z Z Compton, J C Chatham, T L Evans, Z R Grinstead, S Hensley, W A Hughes, N Hooper, J L Kersey, S King, A Moore, J G Oliver, W D Richmond, H Rascoe, L Sawyers, P H Simpson, R B Swift, A Tucker, J Walker, W S Walker, W F Wells and W. Wren.

Co. I—Killed—none. Wounded—Privates M Herndon, J H Williams, J M. Shipp, J M Cheek. Missing—Lieuts W B Allen and Thos M Jenkins; Sergt W H Lyon; Privates N M A[illegible] gess, Jno A Booth; G P Cheek, S C[illegible] A A Lewis, Wm Lawrence, W L [illegible] Mulhollon, Geo Page, Benj Page, Jno Roberts, Ash Roberts, Thos H Smith, Winship Upchurch, Mark Wimberly, M Yairgain and C Eubanks.

Co. K—Killed—none. Wounding—Lt Jas T Burton; Sergt G S H[illegible] Hall and M A Hesse; Privates B [illegible] Aldridge, G M Bird, J L Browning, pher, G W Cheeks, G G Dailey, W Grinsted, John Hartt, Wyatt Hartt, Hughes, E L Hurdle, H C King, G [illegible] Mathis, Alvis McAdams, Jno G [illegible] McGalliard, H McGalliard, J T Merr[illegible] J M Murray, Madison Murray, [illegible] Tarpley, James Turner, G W [illegible] Walker,

By command of Capt. York, com[illegible]
D. C. GUNTER.

CONSCRIPT RECORD.—The follow[illegible] Rockingham (Va.) *Register*:

As a good many of our readers have[illegible] sire to know the number of conscripts exempted, and detailed from this [illegible] been furnished a complete record from Office of Rockingham county. It [illegible] esting to a great many who are [illegible] tics:

Exempted by board of Surgeons, [illegible] as Tunkers and Mennonites 206. [illegible] tutes, 293. Exempted as Shoemakers, [illegible] smiths, 41; Millers, 34; Tanners, [illegible] 10; Teachers, 10; Wagon Makers, [illegible] the Gospel 4; Millwrights, 2; Justices, [illegible] 4; Printers 2; Overseers, 3; Engineers, [illegible]

Conscription Duty—Conscripts sent [illegible] detailed to Nitre works, 79; Woolen [illegible] works, 3; Iron works, 51; Hospitals, [illegible] ters, 7; Commissary, 2. Total 444.

Q. Busbee, Esq., has been appointed [illegible] torney for Wake in place of Maj. [illegible]

Gen. Hood arrived in Richmond [illegible]

THE "REBEL RAMS."—The Boston [illegible] report that the British Government has [illegible] tional war vessels to the Mersey, in [illegible] rumors of an attempt to run out the [illegible] Messrs. Laird.

The London papers confirm the [illegible] French Government had withdrawn [illegible] for the construction of iron-clads for [illegible]

The Memphis Journal says that on [illegible] 27th ult., eleven prominent citizens [illegible] arrested and sent to prison for being [illegible]

DIED,

On the night of 30th October, was [illegible] in Rockingham county, N. C., by the [illegible] FUS M. LONDON, son of Henry A. [illegible] Pittsboro, N. C., aged 20 years.

Wilmington Journal please copy.

Tribute of Respect.

PHILANTH[illegible]
Nov. [illegible]

On the 1st of July, 1863, in the bloody [illegible] hills that overlook the little town of [illegible] while gallantly leading his Regiment [illegible] mortally wounded Col. HENRY KING [illegible] the 26th Reg't N. C. T.

WHEREAS, The Philanthropic Society [illegible] above mournful intelligence,

Resolved, That, whereas, another [illegible] been added to the long and mournful [illegible] of this University, who have fallen in [illegible] Independence, *that it behooves us to* [illegible] offering at the *shrine of Freedom* and [illegible] *And that while we bow in humble* resig[illegible] *of Him who "doeth all things well,"* we [illegible] o'er the untimely end of youth, talents [illegible] cannot but drop a tear on the grave [illegible] the patriot.

Resolved, That in Col. Burgwyn his [illegible] affectionate son and a kind brother, [illegible] of its most gifted and promising Alumni, [illegible] of its most gallant spirits and the Country [illegible] fair, ere long, to be an honor and an ornament [illegible] tive land.

Resolved, That the warmest sympathies [illegible] are tendered to the bereaved family and [illegible] ceased, and we hope that in this their hour [illegible] may receive consolation from Him who [illegible] hath taken away.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions [illegible] ted to the family of the deceased, and to [illegible] nal, Raleigh Progress, Fayetteville Observer, [illegible] mond (Va.) Examiner, with request to publish.

W. McK. CRAIG,
J. S. BATTLE,
J. A. HOWE,
University of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER at Pacific, Franklin county, N. C., on Monday, November 23d, the following articles: A pair of well broke and well matched Iron Grey Horses; a No. 1 Buggy Harness; a pair of fine young Mules; some Corn, Fodder, Irish Potatoes, Salt, Fat Hogs, Sows and Shoats; a yoke of Oxen, Cows and Sheep, two large Iron Screws, Woodshop and Blacksmith Tools, 1 set of Plough and Harness, 1 set of one horse Wagon Harness, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a lot of Iron and Cast and Spring Steel, Log and Trace Chains, Farming Utensils, and many other articles. [Nov 19-3t*] J. C.

$100 REWARD

I WILL GIVE $100 FOR THE APPREHENSION of my boy LAWSON, who left my house on Sunday this month. Said boy is about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and had on when leaving a suit of black pants, dark frock coat and an overcoat. He left with me while stationed in Goldsboro with the Regiment, and was pretty well known there. He may attempt to pass the enemy's lines beyond that point.

BEDFORD BROWN,
Yanceyville, N. C.
Nov 19-5t*

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED *superintend the wants of indigent soldiers, are requested* to meet the Executive Committee at the Grand Jury Room on Saturday next at 10 o'clock.

Raleigh District, No 1.	M. H. Brown.
" " 2.	T. D. Sledge.
St. Matthews,	Reuben Fleming.
St. Mark's,	James T. Hunter.
St. Mary's,	Haywood Gray.
Middle Creek,	Jesse Norris.
Barton's Creek,	George Briggs.
Swift Creek,	Wm. H. Pope.
Kitt's Creek,	Hiram Weathers.
Lick Creek,	Sol. J. Allen.
House Creek,	Jos. D. Haywood.
Mark's Creek,	Nelson D. Pace.
White Oak,	A. C. Council.
Crabtree,	Jacob Sorrell.
Buckhorn,	A. P. Boothe.
Buffaloe,	Dr. Wesley Hicks.
New Light,	Peleg S. Rogers.
Wake Forest,	J. W. Ford.
Cross Roads,	Jasper Fleming.
Fish Dam,	Calvin J. Rogers.
Little River,	A. J. Underhill.
Panther Branch,	Jonathan Smith.
Carey,	B. N. Howell.
New Hill,	R. M. Brown.
Beaver Creek,	J. C. Hunter.

Nov 18-2t NATHAN IVEY, Ch'n
State Journal copy 2 times.

CRAVEN COUNTY SALT.

THE SALT PURCHASED BY ME FOR THE citizens of Craven county, will be distributed at NEWBORO (at the cost and expenses) on Thursday and Saturday, the 26th, 27th and 28th November.

Persons who cannot attend themselves, must get together and appoint an agent to take charge of their money and bags, as both will be necessary before the salt can be delivered.

Each member of a family will be entitled to [illegible]

EDWARD R. STANLY,
Salt Commissioner for Craven.
Nov 18-6t